

「THE THEORY AND APPLICATION OF INTRA-INDUSTRY TRADE IN THE TOURISM INDUSTRY : A CASE STUDY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND ITS 32 TRADE PARTNERS (観光産業における産業内貿易の理論と応用：アメリカ合衆国とその32の貿易相手国のケースを中心に)」の要約

立教大学大学院観光学研究科博士課程後期課程

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In recent years, the intra-industry trade studies have shown rapid development in terms of theories, measurements and applications. However, there is one recognizable inadequacy in these studies. One of it is the lack of acknowledgement in the studies of international economics on the trade of services and the other one is the lack of studies on the international trade between developed and developing economies. This has prompted us to author a prominent study that brings us one step closer to the understanding of international tourism flows, such as the intra-industry trade.

Although demand studies and geographical literature on tourism have been using data on international tourism flows but most of the literature on international tourism have concentrated on the one-sided tourism demand modeling or spatial-based demand, thus, it failed to show the bigger picture of the international trade of services.

As a result, we found that three issues seem to prevail in this line of research in the international trade in tourism industry. Firstly, the inadequacy that exists in the international trade studies as these studies usually focused on the trade of manufactured goods and between countries with similar factor endowments or income levels. Predictably so as the mechanism and pattern of international tourism flows are still based on traditional trade theories which are often biased towards the flow of goods and restricting them from addressing the international trade in services in

a more interdisciplinary way appropriate to the complexity of the tourism industry. And as the observation of trade usually requires the highest level of data, it is natural that many economists focus on the flow of goods. Secondly, many economists also concentrate on the economies of the developed countries. With the emergence of developing economies, we feel that there is a need to investigate the trade in services and between countries with dissimilar endowments. Lastly, the tourism industry, like many other goods-producing industries, is extremely differentiated, both horizontally and vertically in the demand and supply sides. This study conducted an empirical examination to determine the differentiation of the tourist flows on the international tourism data.

The aforementioned issues have, therefore, prompted the main purpose of this research, which is to analyze the international tourism trade between a high-income country and three groups of countries grouped according to the categorization of World Bank's Gross National Income per capita (GNI per capita). For this goal, we applied the international tourism flow data between the United States and its trading partners to two international trade theories (with theoretical foundations on the measurement of trade flow of goods), and empirically examined the results. One of the international trade theories is Linder's hypothesis (1961), which predicts that countries with similar factor endowments and income levels will trade more with each other. The next international trade theory is the presupposition of horizontal differentiation in trade flow among countries with similar factor endowments and income levels.

The main data source for this study comes from United States of America Travel and Tourism, Balance of Trade report compiled by the US Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis. The data has been collected from year 2001 to 2011. As for other tourism information, the data sources include the United States Resident Travel Abroad report, the Outbound Profile of US Resident Travelers visiting Overseas Destinations and the Inbound Profile of Overseas Travelers to United States report. The two empirical measurements are employed in this study: 1) the classic measurement of IIT, the Grubel and Lloyd's index (1975), and 2) the Greenaway, Hine and Milner

(1994) trade flow differentiation.

The findings of this study showed that we need urgently to bridge the knowledge gap that exists in the literatures of international trade of services, as the findings show that the trade in tourism services did not resulted as expected in the traditional trade theories. Firstly, the tourist flows between the United States of America and the low-income countries is the highest among the three economic groups of countries, and secondly, the tourist flows between the United States of America and the high-income countries were predicted (in the traditional theories) to be horizontal in nature, but in this study were proven to be predominantly vertically differentiated flows.

With such a complicated network of connecting services, this paper is just a starting point for investigating beyond the quantifiable measures of the trade in good. This paper also aims to deliver an accurate structural account of such new international trade patterns.